

Teacher's Department

HELPS, HINTS, PROBLEMS

Prof. C. D. Lewis and Prof. E. C. Seale, Editors

Talk With Teachers, No. 5.

By Prof. C. D. Lewis.

I believe that as a usual thing teachers and pupils get less out of the poetic selections in the book than the prose. For that reason I shall consider some points in regard to the metric lessons in the last part of McGuffey's Reader, as most teachers are by this time more than half through the book.

Let us begin with the lesson on page 161. "The Blue and the Gray."

This lesson gives a touching picture of what a battle field may show after the struggle is over. It should leave upon the pupil one clear and forcible impression. The awfulness of war. Lead them to a full realization that this picture is the true product of war, rather than nurses, flags and bright uniforms.

Call especial attention to the beauty of expressing secured by the alliteration in the lines,

"And lying, dying side by side
A softened feeling rose."

Do not allow the selection to be read until the emotions which it expresses are fully understood. Especially watch the expression in the line, "Oh God, my wife and child," and the four lines at the close.

On page 163 is another fine bat-

tle picture. In assigning the little poem for a lesson explain that the word captain is here used as we would use General, one in command of an army. Tell what the heather is and define "bide" and "mass" or refer the pupils to the dictionary.

Call attention to the first two lines in each stanza as being the keys to the time and results of the battle. "The dew is on the heather," early morning, "The dust is on the heather," evening and yet the struggle, "The blood is on the heather," night and the awful end of the battle.

An especially fine expression is found in the lines,
"About the Captain's feather
The bolts of battle fly."

Why is the expression, "Bolts of battle" used? What is the picture? Lay emphasis upon the sadness expressed in the last four lines.

In this selection as well as in all other passages in verse be sure that the pupil does not get into the sing song produced by alternating the rising and falling inflection on the ends of the lines regardless of the thought expressed.

These two lessons might well be assigned when the History class came to the study of some great battle.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

By F. O. CLARK.

Article 1. What Intensive Farming means and why we need it.

Intensive farming means the same crop on less land with less work, or a greater crop on the same land with the same work. It means no more abandoned cornfields, no more resting of land and no failures in crops. It means the planting of grass, fruit or forests on the land that is too steep for cultivation, and the clearing, cleaning and liming of the land that is low and level. It means more fruit, more stock, less corn and greater variety of crops.

Poor land indicates poor farming. Rich land indicates good farming. Making poor land rich is good farming. Intensive farming makes poor land good. Therefore intensive farming is good farming. Any farming that makes poor land good is bound to make good land better. Making good land better or poor land good increases the crop, but if we want the same crop, we can use less land and this means less work on the farm.

The use of less land for cultivated crops means more land for grass, fruit and forests, more timber for the improvement of the home buildings, fences and roads, and more time for education, religion and clean politics.

Our present method of farming might be called extensive. We spend much time and money on a large amount of soil and get small returns. The corn crop of Kentucky is worth about \$20 per acre, the apple

crop of Washington and Oregon averages nearly \$1,000 per acre. Raising corn in Kentucky is extensive farming, while raising apples in Washington and Oregon is intensive.

Intensive farming means more time, money and thought, on a small acreage with greater income in crops and more pleasure in farming.

We now see what intensive farming means, do we need it? Our beautiful forests on the hillsides are fast being destroyed, and corn planted in place of the trees. In about four or five years this land becomes so poor that it will not produce a good crop of corn, we then "let it rest" How many of us really think it is resting when it is producing a big crop of weeds and bushes. It is true, that in some places the soil washes off so fast that weeds and bushes can not get a start. But some one says, it must be resting, because we get a better crop of corn the next time we plant it. The answer is this, the plant food from the subsoil has a little time to work up to the top where the corn can get it, no food is added by a weed crop. We must use less acreage and rest the land by putting in a useful crop, such as clover, which will really put plant food into the soil.

Between now and next week notice how many old worn out cornfields you can find in your community, and if you are not convinced that there is something wrong with our present system of so called farming, the writer would be glad to have you call on him and tell him about it.

FATHERS ADVICE

The following bit of useful and humorous advice was given to a young student on his way to the Millersburg Military Institute by his aged father. The couple were seated on the Maysville train, and the fond father, with his arm thrown affectionally around the lad's shoulder spoke as follows:

"Son, I want you to realize in the first place that for the hard-earned money which I am spending for your education, I want good hard study in return. I do not expect you to take first place in your class, nor to teach the professors anything, but I do want you to bring home with you some prize, even if snatched in passing the bargain counter. First honors do not mean a good shortstop nor a good quarterback, a fine dancer, an expert band player, or spendthrift. By honors I mean that I want you to take a high standing in your class work, close application to your studies, and take a good standing in deportment. Do not try to be too smart, brain fever may result, do not discover the North Pole, two men are already in trouble over it; do not startle science by the invention of a wingless flying machine. Do not revise Euclid, let Webster spell Eng-

lish his way. Let Prohibition, Christian Science, cigarettes and joy rides alone. The young idea learns to shoot—but not craps.

"Flowery beds of ease," "forgotten care" the salesman's anticipation—Boone Tavern mattresses.

The Scrubwoman's Lunch.
"I used to let my scrubwoman get herself a little lunch," said the city flat dweller. "It's the nice thing to do, I know, and I like to do it, but I had to quit in self-defense. She took an hour to get her lunch and eat it and charged me extra for the time she put in."

Less Alcohol in Hospitals.
The drink bill at most London hospitals is much less than it used to be. At Guy's, for instance, the sum yearly expended on alcoholic liquors for the patients is at the rate of 9s. a bed. In 1862 it was no less than £3 9s.—London Mail.

Thoughtless.
Husband—"You must marry again, dearest, when I am gone, and that will be very soon." Wife—"No, Edward. No one will marry an old woman like me. You ought to have died ten years ago for that."—Penny Pictorial.

Essential.
Music is to the mind as air is to the body.—Plato.

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from last page)

Farmer's family visited Mr. Farmer's parents for the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gibson visited W. M. Griffin and wife Sunday.—Judge Adams of Beattyville made an interesting speech to the citizens of Leighton Saturday night.—Mr. Tallow Flynn of Powell was thru here polling the district last week.

ESTILL COUNTY.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Oct. 11.—The Methodist tent meeting began last Friday night at Jinks.—The Rev. Jas. Parsons of Berea will hold a protracted meeting at the Baptist church at Jinks beginning, Oct. 11.—The Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely with Mrs. Boin Gentry as leader.—The protracted meeting held at Beaver Pond by Bro. Combs and Winkler proved quite a success, much interest was taken, and several additions made to the church.—Bro. Winkler will preach for us on Saturday night.—Died on Oct. 9th Cyrus Hise of Bright's disease. Mr. Hise was an old soldier and leaves a large family to mourn his loss, besides a host of friends.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Baker of Big Hill were welcome guests at H. G. Bicknell's from Saturday till Monday.—Indeed we are thankful to God for the refreshing shower that fell last night. The dust was deeper than ever known in this section.—Young people of Locust Branch enjoyed a social gathering at Mr. Jeff Gentry's Saturday night.

MADISON COUNTY

NOTE

Mote, Oct. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John Powell and their daughter, Martha were at Pilot Knob church Sunday.—Mr. John Lawson has been very sick for the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown of Paint Lick were here last Sunday to attend the burial of their little nephew.—Mr. L. C. Powell sold his farm to Mr. Reed Hazelwood for \$850.—We are sorry to have to give Mr. and Mrs. Powell up as they were such fine neighbors. Mr. Jasper Powell sold a fine bunch of fat hogs last week.—Birt, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Egg Lewis died Saturday evening of scarlet fever. He was a bright boy and loved by all his schoolmates. He was eight years of age.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord that binds our hearts together,
'Tis hard, so hard to speak the word that we must part forever.

Hamilton, O. Letter.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 11.—Hamilton was visited by a good rain Sunday which was gladly welcomed, as the dust needed to be settled.—The Butler County Fair was held last week and was largely attended, especially on Thursday when it was estimated that more than 40,000 visited the grounds. Stroebel the aeronaut from Toledo, made two ascensions each day with his airship, which helped to draw many visitors.—The First Baptist church held its annual Rally Day for the Sunday School Oct. 3, with an attendance of 306. Rev. T. L. Ketman, District Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, was present and gave a very interesting talk touching upon the work of the Society he represented. He also preached the morning sermon.—The Bible Training class of Hamilton with Dr. Herbert Moninger, of Cincinnati as the teacher began last Friday night. It is hoped that more than 300 Sunday school teachers and elder scholars will become members of this class.—The annual banquet of the Braca Brotherhood of the First Baptist church will be held Monday night. Following the dinner an address will be delivered by Dr. John Herget of the Ninth Street Baptist church, Cincinnati.—The County Commissioners granted the Ohio Fuel Supply Company a franchise to lay natural gas pipes from Hughes to Hamilton over the Princeton Pike. Work will begin at once on the pipe line and will be completed in forty-five days.—Mr. L. Beauchamp of Hamilton lecturer and humorist gave a lecture about a week ago at the First Presbyterian church here under the auspices of the C. E. Society.—There has been an ordinance passed in Hamilton modeled after the Cleveland, O., ordinance preventing after July 4, 1910 the sale of toy pistols and fire-works with in the city and subjecting the offender against this ordinance to a fine of \$50 and costs. It also makes it unlawful to have fire-works in one's possession after that date.

OUR AGENT AT WORK.

Our genial agent, Ned McHone, has gone out again on a trip for The Citizen, and is particularly anxious this time to meet all who are owing us money on credit subscriptions or renewals. He has started down into Rockcastle and will go from there into Laurel, and then over into Clay County. He reports very pleasant times on his trips, and clever, friendly conduct from the people, and said he was glad to be starting out again.

EVERYBODY WINS

(Continued from First Page.)

izes the Berea stores has suffered from over-advertising. But for the sake of the example, lets let it go at that exorbitant figure. What happens?

First:—In Mr. Date's advertising he suggests to his customers the purchase of things they had needed but hadn't thought of. They didn't have to buy, but they wanted to. Two hundred of these people, as a result bought \$5 worth apiece, more than they would have. That made \$1,000 more trade.

Second:—As a result of seeing his advertisement, suggesting the right thing at the right time, fifty new customers found their way to his place. They came again, some of them, and altogether they averaged buying \$20 worth of goods. That made another \$1,000 worth of business. This means that he has \$2,000 more business than before.

Third:—When his new goods came in his customers heard of it thru the advertisements and came in, too, and he got his money in shorter time—he could discount more of his bills—\$5,000 worth.

Fourth:—When he did find some old goods on his hands he advertised a sale at cost and got the stock off his hands before he lost any money on it. And he didn't have any more old stock than Mr. B. Hind, if as much. Here is his account:—

Profit:—	
10 per cent on \$9,500	950
2 per cent discount on \$5,000	100
	1,050

Loss—none on stock, but there was that horrible \$100 wasted on advertising, which has to come out of his profits. He was honest enough not to make the customers pay it, you see, and only made 10 per cent like Mr. B. Hind did. So we put it down:—

Net loss to advertising	100
Net profits	950
What? ? ? !	

Why that would be \$260 more than B. Hind made. That can't be right. Advertising costs money. The customers didn't pay for it and he sold goods for the same profit as B. Hind. So he must have lost on the advertising. Figure that out again.

Well, no matter how many times and ways you figure that out the result will be the same—profits \$950.

Now where did that money come from? Well, I tell you what I think. That advertising paid for itself, and it paid a profit of \$260 besides.

And, here's a secret. Don't tell Mr. B. Hind, or it might spoil his sleep. All the progressive, hustling, getting-rich-quick business men of this day and age think the same as I do about it. And they advertise, and advertise and advertise—and sell goods cheap and get rich.

Nobody has to pay the advertising bills, they pay themselves.

TEACHERS AND THE PRESS

The Southern School Journal has been criticised in one or two sections of the State because of its apparent failure to recognize the school happenings of that section in the School News. The criticism is just. There are several sections of the State unfairly represented in the news columns. For this there are two reasons:

First, the failure of the county news paper to place the Southern School Journal on its exchange list. We are sending the Southern School Journal each month to about seventy-five county newspapers which we never see. We depend on these county papers for the school news, finding this a more satisfactory plan than depending upon personal correspondence.

where we can secure the county papers.

Second, the lack of harmony and co-operation existing between teachers and their local papers. One county newspaper in August gave the greater part of an entire issue to the publication of the minutes of the teachers' institute, and in a footnote, asked for the support of the teachers, stating that while its space had been freely given, there seemed a total failure on the part of the teacher to appreciate the favor extended. There are other papers, probably, in the same position, but rather more long-suffering or else more optimistic.

The county newspaper is a friend to the teacher—a friend from whom we often borrow, and whom we seldom fully repay. The position we secure, the successful entertainment our school has given, the purchase of a library or bookcase or organ for our school, the favorable comments on our work—these are given space gratis. We may borrow our neighbor's paper in order to read such comments, and may even ask our neighbor to give us the paper when he has finished reading it, in order that we may send it to a friend who, also, is not a subscriber. When we see the editor, we may remember that it was he who made such pleasant publicity possible, and we deluge him with thanks, while the poor man stands smiling patiently, thinking of the coal bill which the one dollar subscription would bring might help him to pay; and the cake of Lava soap he needs to rid his hands of printer's ink, which might be purchased by the five cents we should pay for the extra paper to send to our friend.

Besides the county newspaper is well worth the one dollar asked for it, aside from the spirit of co-operation which should be manifest by the enrollment of every teacher on its mailing list. Suppose it does not contain news every week—it is worth the price of the paper to know that nothing of moment has happened in your county.

Let us stand by the editor of the county paper. He works harder, receives less, and accomplishes more than the majority of his subscribers dream of.

MORE OR LESS.

The more haste	
The less speed;	
The more waste	
The more need.	
The less dense	
The more think;	
The more sense	
The less drink.	
The more plug	
The more wealth;	
The less drug	
The more health.	

TRADE MORAL—The quality of what you have to sell is known to some people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but advertise regularly with us and you'll reach all of the people all of the time.

Nice Man.

Two young women boarded a crowded street car and were obliged to stand, says the Washington Post. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They had stood thus for some time, when, on looking down, she discovered that she was holding a man's hand. Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed: "Oh, I've got the wrong hand!" Whereupon the man, with a smile, stretched forth his other hand, saying: "Here is the other one, madam."

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 2c per lb.
Potatoes, new 70c per bu.
Eggs per doz, 23c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
HAMS—
Salt sides, 14c.
Breakfast Bacon, 20c.
Premium Bacon, 23c.
HAMS—
Country, 15c.
Premium, 17c.
Fryers on foot 10c., per lb.
Hens on foot 10c. per lb.
Feathers, per lb 35c.
Hay, \$12 per ton.
Corn 80c. per bu.
Wheat per bu. 60c.-\$1.00.
Cracked corn \$1.95 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Oct. 6, 1909.

CATTLE—
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 15 5 45
Cows 3 10 4 55
Cutters 1 80 3 15
Canners .70 2 00
Bulls 1 80 4 05
Feeders 3 30 4 65
Stockers 2 95 4 30
Choice milch cows 35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES—Best 7 00 7 50
Medium 5 00 6 00
Common 2 40 5 00
HOGS—165 lbs. and up 7 70
130 to 165 lbs. 7 20 7 30
Pigs 5 50 6 60
Roughs 6.90 down
SHEEP—Best lambs 6 00 6 50
Butcher lambs 4 25 4 75
Culls 3 00 4 00
Best fat sheep \$4.00 down.
MESS PORK \$13.50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 15½c. and 16c. heavy to medium 14½c.
BREAKFAST BACON 17½c.
SIDES 14c.
BELLIES, 17c.
SHOULDERS 14c.
DRIED BEEF 12c.
LARD—Pure tierces 12½c. tub 13c. pure leaf tierces 12c. firkins 14½c. keys, 13c., geese 6c.
BUTTER—Packing 21c. Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 33c, prints 31c.
EGGS—Case count 20-23c.
POULTRY—Hens 13c., roosters 7c. springers, 16 to 17c., ducks, 8c., turkeys, 13c., geese 6c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.06, No. 3, \$1. OATS—New No. 3 white 42c. No. 2 mixed 40c.
CORN—No. 2 white 73½c. No. 3 mixed 73c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 80c.

History Rewritten.

The great battle of Shiloh had just been fought, and the generals were debating whether it was a victory or a defeat.
"Suppose," at last spoke up the one who was smoking a cigar, "we leave it to the umpire. That's the latest Boston style of deciding a battle."
Subsequently, however, the question was settled to the satisfaction of everybody by the general admission that the conflict had been won by the victors.

Progress in China.

Besides the four or five Chinese government schools now teaching railway engineering, another is recommended to be established at Tientsin. Also a rail-making plant is to be erected at Tai-Yuan-fu, and every department and district touching the railway is directed to plant 30,000 elm trees in order to provide ties in the future.

1/2¢ IN CASH

MOTHER'S OATS COUPON

It represents a purchase of one package of MOTHER'S brand of cereals and will be found in every package bearing the MOTHER'S brand.

You'll find a coupon like this in every sanitary sealed package of Mother's Cereals. The label guarantees that the products are the finest obtainable in America. The package warrants that the contents are weatherproof, and will remain sweet and fresh in any temperature and in any climate. By saving these coupons, you can secure a Mother's Oats Fireless Cooker absolutely free. Saving the coupons will in the end save you 80 per cent of your fuel bill and even more of the bother of cooking. Ask your grocer to tell you all about the Cooker and about us. If he doesn't keep Mother's Cereals send us his name and yours and we will send you free a useful souvenir. Here is a list of Mother's Cereals:

Mother's Oats (regular and family sizes)	Mother's Hominy Grits	Mother's Coarse Pearl Hominy
Mother's Corn Meal (white or yellow)	Mother's Corn Flakes (toasted)	Mother's Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal
Mother's Wheat Hearts (the cream of the wheat)		Mother's Old Fashioned Graham Flour

THE GREAT WESTERN CEREAL COMPANY
OPERATING MORE OATMEAL MILLS THAN ANY OTHER ONE CONCERN

AKRON BOSTON NEW HAVEN NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PITTSBURGH ALBANY ST. LOUIS

WE PAY TOP PRICES

For all country produce. We want clean eggs and old hens especially.

DEPOT STREET.

GOTT BROS.